GALLATIN, MO., Aug. 25. The hearing of testimony in the case of the State vs. Frank James was resumed this morning. A few minutes after eight o'clock Dick Liddell was called to the stand, when Mr. Phillips objected to his testifying on the ground that he had been convicted of felony. After a lengthy argument on the various points pro and con, the Court decided that the lefense had not sufficiently sustained their objection to Liddell being permitted to testify.

Liddell then testified that he was sent to the Penitentiary in 1874 and never again. He was pardoned for that offense, but had since torn the pardon up.

He detailed minutely his acquaintance with the James boys and his connection with them, embracing the time from 1870 up to the robbing of the Winston train and the commission of the murder for which Frank James is now on trial. After giving an account of the arrangements for the robbery and the meeting of the members of the gang at an appointed rendezvous, the witness testified: The arrangement was that I and Clarence should capture the engineer and the others do the rest. Clarence and I got back of the tender and went over on top of the engine. We had two pis-We kept quiet till the train stopped. Then we hollered to go ahead. We shot to scare those fellows, who both ran onto the The first run was about 200 yards, then a stop. Then the engineer opened the throt-tle to the usual level. We couldn't stop it. Frank came on and shut off steam, and as she slackened we jumped off while it was running. Frank and Clarence got off first. I went back after Jesse, who was still in the express car. Jesse jumped first and I followed. \$700 or \$800 that night in packages. It was all good money. We all got together then, except Wood, who had been knocked down as Frank pulled the baggageman out of the car, and we never saw him. Frank talked to me about the robbery afterward. He said he thought they had killed two men. he shot one he knew, and that Frank killed one. He saw him peep in at the window and thought he killed him. From there we went to our horses, taking our time. We all un-hitched, except Clarence, who cut his halterstrap. From there we went to Crooked River. The money was divided in a pasture, just before daylight. Jesse divided, giving us about \$130 apiece, before we got to Crooked River. Wood and I then went to Ford's. The others went to-ward their mother's. I staid at Ford's about a week, and then went to Mrs. Samuels', but found no one but the family there. Jesse and Frank came to the Ford's a week later, and then all five of us went to Mrs. Samuels'. We left in a wagon. All the horses had been previously turned loose. We were all armed with pistols at Winston. I went back to Jefferson City with Sheriff Timberlake in 1882, in January or February. I was there shortly after that with Mr. Craig, of Kansas City. I saw Governor Crittenden both times, first at the depot and the other time at his office. I don't remember telling the Governor at either of those times that after the Winston robbery Frank James upbraided Jesse for killing any one, or reminded him of the agreement before the robbery that no one should be hurt

Governor Crittenden, by consent, testified: Liddell did make such a statement to me as propounded just now. I think it was the second time he was at Jefferson City. It grew out of my asking him why they killed an innocent man engaged in his duties. He said that it was not the intention to do it; that the understanding was there was to be no killing; that Frank had said there was to be no bloodshed, and that after it was over Frank said, 'Jesse, why did you shoot that man? I thought tanding was that no one was to be killed, and I would not have gone into it if I had known or thought there was to be any thing of that sort done." To which Jesse said, "Ithought that the boys were pulling from me, and I wanted to make them a common band of murderers to hold them up to me. Don't remember that there was any place fixed at which the conversation first quoted occurred, but it was after the robbery that the question was asked why Jesse had killed that nnocent man engaged in his duties. By that man I referred to Conductor Westfall, and not to McMillan, whose killing is the basis of this

GALLATIN, Mo.. Aug. 27. The trial of Frank James was resumed this morning at eight o'clock, when Dick Liddell again took the stand was subjected to a rigid cross-examination by Mr. Phillips, of counsel of the defense, which failed to shake the testimony of Liddell. Mr. Phillips took the witness over every step of ground referred to by him in his testimnoy in chief without eliciting anything which tended in any way to contradict that testimony. If anything Liddell's testimony to-day was more full and particular as to dates, places, persons and

lescription than on Saturday.

Defendant's counsel filed a motion to strike out Liddell's testimony, on the ground that he was an accomplice of the defendant, which was overruled

J. Thomas Ford, father of the Ford boys, testified that he knew the defendant; saw him in 1881; heard of the Winston robbery; saw the defendant a short time before that, between the 1st and 10th of July He went by the name of Hall. The defendant is the man I saw on that occasion. Elias Ford testified that he knew defendant:

first saw him in May, 1881; he went by the name of Hall; Jesse introduced him by that name; have seen defendant often since. Witness testified to his knowledge of a box of guns shipped to his brother, J. T. Ford. R. Oliver and Thomas A. Manlove testified to the delivery of express packages to

the messenger on the train robbed Mrs. Martha Bolton, sister of Bob and Charley Ford, testified to her knowledge of Frank James, and also her negotiations for the surrender of Dick Liddell. Dick surrendered on condition of immunity from punishment, and that he would testify against the rest of the band.

An attempt by the defense to get witness to talk about the killing of Wood Hite or of her conduct on the day of his death, was emphatically sat down on by the court.

GALLATIN, Mo., Aug. 28.

Mrs. Bolton was recalled and testified to particulars relating to the killing of Wood Hite and the disposition of his body. Elias Ford, recalled, testified to the killing of Wood Hite, stating that Liddell was shot

and wounded at the time Miss Ida Bolton identified Frank James and testified to seeing him several times at her uncle's (Charles Ford's) house, where he was known by the name of Hall and wore sidewhiskers. Witness also testified in regard to the death and burial of Wood Hite Willie Bolton testified to the same general

effect as the foregoing witness. James Hughes, of Richmond, identified James as the man he had seen at the railroad depot a year ago last fall in company with two others who subsequently hired a 'bus to take them to the R. & L. junction.

Joseph Mallory identified the defendant as a man he had seen having a horse shod in Mr. Pott's blacksmith shop on the Thursday prior

to the robbery. Jonas Potts, proprietor of the blacksmith shop, identified James and testified to different visits made by James to his shop, to the parties accompanying him, and to shoeing his horses. James had given the name of Green Cooper and claimed to be a cattle dealer from Ray County. Witness saw a mare he shod for defendant about a month after the Winston robbery, when he was told she was a kicker and was Jesse James' mare

G. W. Whitman identified James and testified to seeing him at Pott's shop July 14, 1881, when he got a mare shod. 'Squire Mallory and Mr. Hughes were there at the time. Ms. Jonas Potts, wife of the blacksmith, identified the defendant as having been at her house the 13th or 14th of July, 1881, and partaken of breakfast in company with another

General Jamin Matchett, of Caldwell County, testified to seeing Frank James at his resi dence on July 14, 1881, in company with a Mr. Scott, where they fed their horses and hadinner. Defendant gave his name as Willard. and they remarked that they were going to Gallatin. Defendant had side whiskers.

Ezra Saule testified to having seen the defendant on the line of the railroad about a quarter of a mile south of the track, nearly two miles from Winston, between four and six o'clock on the day of the robbery. He pretended to be buying fat cows. Before seeing the man I struck on an old road not traveled for twenty years. There I found a horse hitched, saidled and bridled, and twenty yards from that was another. They were both bays, or rather one was a sorrel with white stocking on her hind legs, and then I saw this man. By and by his partner came up and was much more sociable and communicative than the one first met. Next day I went to the trestle work on the railroad, where I discovered four horses hitched, and then I found another, and here is a little trophy I found [producing a halter strap.] I also saw a halter strap picked up there by another man, which looked as if

it had been cut off or broken turough. I recognize the defendant as the man I saw that night.

GALLATINI Mo., Aug 29. At the opening of court to-day George W. Prosecution.—The Defense—Attempt to McGraw was the first witness called. He testifled to having known Liddell for five years, and to the leaving of a wagon at his house by a strange man some time after the Winston

W. R. McRoberts produced the Richmond express books and testified to the receipt on May 18 of a box weighing forty pounds ad-dressed to J. F. Ford. Miss Elda Kindig testified to a man resembling Liddell taking dinner at her home, four miles from Winston, the day of the robbery.

Mrs. Kindig testified to the same effect. William Bray and his son R. A. Bray testifled to defendant and three other men coming to their house two or three weeks before the robbery. The latter witness recognized Liddell as one of the party. Mrs. Bray also identifled the defendant.

Mrs. James Frank, residing eight miles west of Gallatin, testified to a visit by a man re-sembling defendant to her home two days before the Winston robbery; he had Burnside Frank Wolfinbarger, residing eight miles

northwest of Gallatin, testified to defendant and three other men being at his house in the latter part of June, 1881. They stayed all Mrs. Lindsay, sister of the last witness, tes-

tified to the same effect, and thought she could not be mistaken as to the identity of Frank James as one of the party. P. Matthews testified to the loss on the 19th

of June, 1881, of a sorrel horse with blazed face and white hind legs, which he recovered about seven weeks later in Ray County. William M. Roberts testified to finding above mentioned horse about the last of July or first of August and turning it over to Sheriff Sheriff Timberlake corroborated the preceding witness and testified to the subsequent

disposition of the animal. The State here rested its case and the Court Mr. Rush will make the opening for the de-

fense to-morrow, and, as near as can be ascertained the defense will endeavor to show the existence of a conspiracy to fasten the crime on the defendant, and will also show that

Frank James was not in the State when the

crime was committed.

THE DEFENSE.

GALLATIN, MO., Aug. 30. A few minutes after eight o'clock this morning Mr. Rush commenced the opening statement for the defense. The chief point, he claimed, would be that Frank James was not at Winston. It would be contended that the testimony of an accomplice was insufficient to convict unless corroborated as to the main facts. The character of Mrs. Bolton and Liddell, as well as other principal witnesses for the State, would be shown to be such as to render them unworthy of belief.

There would be testimony to contradict that of such men as Jonas Petts and Ezra Scule, and a witness would be produced who was on the train that was robbed. The latter would swear that Frank James was not in the car. It should be shown, too, that there was a conspiracy to prosecute the defendant with Liddell as the chief plotter, and the Fords and Boltons as co-conspirators.

The officers of the law from Kansas City were in this trial actuated by revenge, as they failed to get the reward of \$20,000 which would have gone to them if the accused had surren-

dered at Kansas City.
As to the man the State's witnesses saw at different places, it would be urged that this was a man who was like Frank James, but who, in fact, was somebody else. The case was one of mistaken identity, and it would be proven where Frank James really was. The defendant's counsel had been unable to follow the maze of Liddell's testimony, because their client could not assist them, he being just as ignorant of the details of the Winston robbery as they were.

The first witness called was Sam T. Brosius. who was on the train at the time of the Winston robbery. He testified to seeing the conductor shot and to the appearance of the rob-bers who entered the car where he was, whom he described as having full beards. He was certain the defendant was not one of them. Fletcher W. Horn, a Nashville detective, knew B. J. Woodson in Nashville first in 1877; saw him as often as once a week; he always acted as a gentleman and kept good company; saw him last in March, 1881; he wore sandy whiskers, short on the sides and long on the chin: had seen Dick Liddell occasionally, but never saw him and defendant together; knew Jesse James as J. B. Howard; never knew Woodson and Howard were the James brothers; thought he knew Jim Cummings, but did

Raymond B. Sloan, an attorney of Nashville, knew defendant as B. J. Woodson in Nashville first in the winter of 1876-77; he was living in the old Felix Smith house; last saw nim March 26, 1881; be had light sandy whiskers all over his face; was engaged as defendant's attorney August 8.

not know the Hites.

Mrs. Elizabeth Montgomery, who resides a mile and a half east of Winston, testified that some strange men ate at her house the evening of the Winston robbery; the clock struck seven before they finished; the younger man was the taller and light-complexioned, with Burnside whiskers and mustache; one of their horses was a bay, the other a shade lighter; thought defendant was not one of them, but not positive.

Miss M. Montgomery, daughter of the pre-

ceding witness, corroborated her mother's statement; did not think defendant was one of the men, but wouldn't say positively; neither of them had a large, blaze-faced, sorrel

John L. Dean testified to a conversation with Jonas Potts, the blacksmith, in which the latter told him he had been to see Frank James, and that he had never seen him before; on another occasion two men had drove up to his shop whom he said he recognized as the men he had shod horses for before the robbery.

Marion Duncan testified to a conversation with Potts in the winter of 1882-82, when he said he had seen Jesse James' picture at Winston, and he had shod a horse for him; Potts was pretty boozy at the time. Gus. A. Chapman testified that Potts told

him after visiting Gallatin jail that he did not know if he had ever seen defendant before, he could not tell. The defense offered in evidence the record of the trial and conviction of Dick Liddell for orse-stealing in Vernon County in 1874, which

was read to the jury. Joseph A. Shelby testified to his acquaintance with the James brothers, Dick Liddell, alias Black, Bill Ryan and Jim Cummings, Jesse and the three latter visited his place in 1880, in company with Jesse James, and in a conversation which ensued regarding the Concordia Bank robbery Jesse indicated Liddell as the man who struck the cashier; had not seen Frank since 1872. Mrs. Frank James came to Page City in the Spring of 1881 and sent for witness, who went and saw her; she said Liddell and others were committing lepredations and her husband was getting the credit for them; she wanted witness to intercede with the Governor, but witness told her it would be folly to do so: did not know what time the sewing machine arrived and did not know where Mrs. James directed it to be shipped to; was only assisting a woman in

was bleeding at the lungs in 1872 and stopped at witness' house sixty or eighty days; did not know he was a fugitive from justice. J. B. Chiles, of Kansas City, testified to a conversation with Liddell in which he told witness that Frank James was not at Winston. Thomas M. Nimms, brother-in-law of de-fendant, testified to his knowledge of the James brothers; was at Mrs. Samuels' in the summer of 1831 twice: saw nothing of Frank James and did not hear of his whereabouts; knew Wood Hite: there was a strong resemblance between him and defendant; had not seen defendant for a number of years till he

listress; the last time witness saw Jesse

James was in the Fall of 1881; Frank James

visited him in Independence jail; saw Wood Hite in the summer of 1881, but not since. William Nicholson, another brother-in-iaw of defendant, had never known defendant until he met him last Thursday. Liddell, the Hites and Jesse James were at witness' house all through the summer of 1881; never saw Frank with any of them: there was a strong family resemblance between

Robert J. Williams testified that Mrs. Bolton's and Captain Ford's reputation for truth and veracity was bad. M. D. Duval, John T. Norval, George W. Trigg, James L. Ferris, A. B. Elliott, John Millstadt and James B. Duval testified to the same effect, particularly with

regard to Ford. D. D. Woodson said Ford's reputation was bad, which grew out of the fact that the James

gang were rendezvouing at the Ford house

GALLATIN, Mo., Aug. 31. Shortly after the opening of court this morning General Shelby appeared and proceeded to make an apology for certain irregularities in his conduct the day previous while on the witness stand, and after listening to a James S. Demasters, Justice of the Peace of Richmond, testified that he officiated at the inquest on Wood Hite, and that Mrs. Bolton

then testified that she had not seen Frank lames for two years. James C. Mason, a neighbor of the Fords, testified that Captain Ford told him that he did not think Frank James was in the Blue Cut or Winston robberies, as Frank had left the balance of the boys and settled down; had had conversations with Mrs. Ford and old man Ford to the same effect, the latter stating that Frank James was not in the State at the time of the Winston affair.

Ananias Duval testified that old man Ford old him just after Jesse James was killed that he had never seen Frank and did not know when he was in the State W. D. Rice, living near Richmond, testified that Willie Bolton was working for him just after the Wood Hite inquest and that Willie of his own motion told him that he had told a story at the Coroner's inquest and that his

mother made him do it. John T. Samuels, half-brother of Frank James, testified that he last saw Frank before the Winston robbery in the year 1876, when he was at home in Clay County; next saw him at Independence after his surrender; was home all through the summer of 1881; saw Jesse in May, 1881, at home in company with Dick Lid-dell. He stated that they had come from Kentucky; they arrived at night. After they got there mother asked Jesse where Frank was. He replied he had left Frank in Kentucky, and that Frank was in bad health and was talking of going South. Mother then spoke to Dick Liddell about Frank, and he made about the same response. Jesse remained at home for two or three months off and on; last saw him there about the last of July or the first of Au-During these three months I saw Dick Liddell, Clarence and Wood Hite and Charley Ford about the place. There was a striking family resemblance between Wood Hite and Frank James; saw nothing of Frank all that

Mrs. Zerelda Samuels, mother of Frank James, testified that Jesse came home in May, 1881. Dick Liddell was with him. "They said they came from Kentucky, I asked where Buck' was, that being the name I call Frank. He replied that he had left Frank in Kentucky in bad health. I said 'Son, you know he's dead. You may as well tell me first as last,' I then turned to Liddell and asked him, and he said Frank was alive, but was in Kentucky and was in bad health. During that summer Clarence and Wood Hite and Dick Liddell and Charley Ford were at the house frequently. Frank was not there during that summer, and I did not see him from the time, seven years ago, when Sheriff Broome and others came and shot him, till I saw him after his surrender. Jim Cummings was at the house some time in June of 1881. I did not at that time know where Frank was, but thought he was dead. I am fifty-nine years old, and have six children. I was in my tiftieth year when my arm was shot off and my little boy was killed." Being asked whether, when the men left the house after the Winston robbery, they did not take some strange apparel with them, she said: "Yes; I gave them a dress and apron and a bonnet, so that one of the gentlemen could pass off as a lady and you all couldn't catch 'em.'

Allen Palmer, a brother-in-law of Frank James, testified to returning to his home in Wichita Falls, Texas, about the 1st of August, 1881, and found Frank James there with his family; he were nothing but a mustache on his face; at that time there was no railroad nearer than Fort Worth, one hundred miles from where he lived; Frank seemed to be kind

of ill: said his lungs were affected. Mrs. S. Palmer, wife of above witness, testified that Frank James was at her home at Wiehita Falls, Tex., from June, 1881, to July 1st, and after an absence of about four weeks returned the latter part of July and left finally in September. He talked about surrendering, saying he would like to have some of his friends negotiate with the Governor of Mis-

Frank James was placed on the stand to testify in his own behalf and gave a detailed account of his movements from the winter of 1876 till his surrender, stating among other mer of 1881 at the residence of his sister, and heard of the Winston and Blue Cut robberies while on a trip into the Indian Nation and immediately returned to his sister's' feeling sure his name would be connected with it and it behooved him to be among friends. He positively denied the statements made by Dick Liddell connecting him with the Winston rob-

A Dry Brain.

The autopsy on the body of Robert Hart, the one-legged notion dealer, who died on the evening of the Fourth, after gers and crew. The number saved shows being struck by Thomas Fogarty, a Pacific street saloon-keeper, brought to light a most interesting and, for some without warning. A policeman, who has time, puzzling study in anatomy. The post mortem was conducted by Drs. Levingston, Pennis and Blach. Every organ, including heart, lungs, liver, etc., was found to be perfectly normal and healthy, and the most minute inspection of the spinal cord and other vital parts failed to reveal any cause of death. The absence of any wound or sion came. The Reliance coal tar boat was abrasion puzzled the physicians, and it was not until the brain was reached that the mystery was solved. When the seat of knowledge was reached it was discovered that there was not a particle of blood about the brain and that it had been literally paralyzed by explosion had time to drown. the desertion of the fluids. The fatality is technically known as anæmia, or privation of blood in the capillary vessels. and Jaffray had just gone ashore when the The brain, Dr. Levingston explained to accident occurred. Upon hearing the exa Chronicle reporter, is nourished by the corpuseles of the blood. A rush or desertion of blood from the head consequently leaves insufficient nutrition for the brain to carry on its functions, | zeal. When their yachts appeared all who and a paralysis of the heart occurs. This will cause death in from three and a half to five minutes. Fainting fits are a form of anæmia, but seldom of suffi- tination up the river. The injured and cient severity to result fatally. In Hart's case, the disease, if such it can be termed, was not due to force or violence, but to either emotion or the shock of Fogarty's sudden attack. Fright may have but it was finally abandoned. The followproduced it, but from the prowess attributed to the deceased by his friends it is more likely that the emotion was one of rage. Although possessing but one Water street, N. Y., body recovered. leg, Hart was powerfully built, and at a game of fisticuffs was a match for any two ordinary men along the water front, provided that he could secure a ber is not believed to be large. prop for his back in order that he might not be toppled from his single understanding. He scarcely knew what fear was, so self-reliant was he, so that the responsibility of his demise rests with the shock or with his violent exhibition of impotent rage at being literally "knocked out" by the suddenness of Fogarty's blow .- San Francisco Chron-

-Captain A. Larco reports the discovery, a short distance from San Miguel Island, in the Pacific Ccean, of a rock with a surface of about three acres steamer, 127 Varick street, this city, hands The sides are precipitous and inaccessible except in calm weather. The surface was almost covered with eggs, principally those of sea-gulls, shaggs and salt-water ducks. He says it was of Yonkers, scalded and bruised. difficult to walk without treading upon the eggs. He brought away several

-At one of the watering places an impatient young man walked up to the door of the bathing house in which he inquired, "When in blazes are you going to get those pants on?" There was a faint giggle, and a silvery voice repl'ed: "When I get married I suppose." Detroit Post.

-Very few people appreciate the amount of labor and thought which conscientious editors give to their editorial work, and, by the way, very few people care. So we might as well drop the subject right here .- Boston Iran-

A FEARFUL EXPLOSION.

The Boiler of the Steamer Riverdale Explodes in the North River-The Vessel Shattered to Pieces and Passengers and Crew Hurled Into the Stream-The Killed and Injured.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28. At about 3:50 this afternoon people who were in the neighborhood of the foot of Fourteenth street and North River were startled by the sound of an explesion coming from the direction of the river. Looking out in midstream they saw the Hudson steamer Riverdale enveloped in steam. Less than six minutes afterward she keeled to the side and capsized opposite Sixteenth street, having floated that far. Instantly about fifteen different tugs steamed from this city and Hoboken to where the sunken vessel lay. There were over 100 passengers on board the Riverdale when she left the foot of Harrison street for Haverstraw. Some of these were hurled into the air and then fell back into the water. Others were compelled to jump into the river to escape the hissing, scalding steam that had filled all parts of the vessel, or to avoid going down with her. The cause of the disaster was the explosion of the boiler amidships. When the boiler burst the air was filled with flying debris and broken woodwork, and the pilot-house s tapped like a pipe-stem and toppled over into the water.

The firemen of the several engine and hook and ladder companies stationed nearest to the scene of disaster were called out, without their apparatus, however, and did good service, as did also members of the Steamboat squad. Policeman Michael Killilea, of the Charles Street Station, was the first to help the wounded fireman, George A. Dimes, on shore from a boat at the foot of Twelfth street.

"I never saw a man in such suffering," ness another such sight again. The poor fellow squirmed and his flesh was peeling off in blisters. I called at once on the ambulance driver nearest me and had the unfortunate man sent to St. Vincent's Hospital. I then went in search of other injured persons, and when I came to the foot of Fourteenth street I saw a man pulling rapidly to the wharf. His boat contained the body of a woman whose legs were evidently broken. She must have been crushed by falling timbers while sitting on the deck and then blown overboard.

Of the passengers aboard the Riverdale,

some were blown up with the explosion. out from the best accounts obtainable the number was small, as there were few in the cabins at the time. No exact idea can at present be gained as to the number of passengers on board or the number of lives lost. Accounts of the number of passengers vary from fifty to 200, and of the killed from ten to fifty. The most trustworthy accounts place the number killed at from three to six. There is reason to believe nearly all had a chance for escape. The engineer was about to enter the engineroom to slow up, as another steamboat was at their landing, when an ominous rumble was heard proceeding from the boiler, and in a moment a terrible explosion occurred. blowing out the entire inside of the vessel and leaving only the helpless, sinking hull. the The force of explosion downward apparently, the rapiditv with which the vessel sunk showing the bottom was plown out. Hardly a minute elapsed between the explosion and the sinking of the shattered hull in a whirlpool, into which the struggling swimmers were drawn. The river was strewn with wreckage, the cabin doors, beams, boards and furniture floating about and proving the force of the explosion. Tugs and small boats put out in swarms from the New York and Jersey shores, and began the work of rescuing the drowning passenhow efficient their work was. Accounts of the manner of the explosion differ. Those on the boat agree that it was sudden and been a boiler-maker, was standing at the foot of Bloomfield street, and states that his attention was attracted by the sound of escaping steam. Looking out on the river he saw the Riverdale going up stream, partly enveloped in steam that escaped with a loud roar from her side. He saw people rush from the lower to the upper deck and make ready to throw themselves into the river. The next moment an explonear the Riverdale when she blew up and immediately began the work of rescuing the drowning people. Her crew drew nearly forty from the water. Other steamers and tugs hastened to the scene, and so quickly did they reach it that it is thought none of those who escaped injury by the

The steam yachts of Jay Gould and E. S. Jaffray were lying at the foot of West Twenty-third street at the time. Both Gould plosion they immediately turned about, and, putting out to the scene of the wreck in their gigs, ordered their yachts to follow without delay. Both engaged in the work of giving aid wherever needed with great were in sight in the water had been picked up. The rescued were taken ashore and sent to their homes in this city, or put on board the steamer Christenah for their desdead were taken to the foot of West Thirteenth street, where the entire ambulance force of the city had been summoned. An unsuccessful effort was made by tugs to tow the wrecked hull to the Jersey shore, ing is a list of those known to be killed:

Mrs. Julia Sisson, aged sixty-eight, of Tarrytown, N. Y., body recovered. John Crevat, fireman, is missing, and is believed to have been killed. It is feared there are others, who have not yet been re-

THE INJURED.

George A. Dimes, age 24, fireman. He was rescued, but was so fearfully scalded that he can not live. Orville Gardner, the evangelist, aged 56, 349 South Second street, Brooklyn. He was scalded over the body. He was on his way to join his family at Yonkers. His injuries are not believed to be fatal.

Thomas J. Sauls, aged 36, 202 Summit street, Brooklyn, found on board badly scalded on the head and arms. Nicholas Saclair, aged 45, mate of the Riverdale, of Haverstraw, right thigh

William P. Henry, aged 18, oiler on the and feet burned. Israel Lazarus, deck hand, 72 Mott street, this city, badly bruised. James Tobin, of Yonkers, aged 34, and Nelson McGee, pilot of the Riverdale, also

injured, but they do not know what became entirely disappeared. It was uninhabof him or who he is. He is not at any of the | ited hospitals.

The engineer, W. L. Tallman, who escaped with a few bruises, said he could not explain the cause of the accident by any theory whatever. The boilers were new thought his male companion was dressing, and, knocking on the same, testily rebuilt and refitted. He was about to enter the engine-room to give the signal to slacken speed, when he was hurled through the door, and the next moment he found himself lying on the roof of the cabin, directly under the shaft. The explosion occurred, he said, without the slightest warning, and was apparently the result of some hidden defect. A moment previous he had looked at the steam gauge and found it to Fegister twenty-three pounds. When the boat was inspected last June her allowance was fixed at fifty pounds to the square inch, so he was entirely at a loss to account for the explosion, which occurred without any warning whatever.

VESUVIUS' RIVAL.

Terrific Volcanic Eruptions in Java-An Area of Fifty Miles Square Swallowed Up -Several Large Towns and Seventy-five Thousand Lives Destroyed-Graphic Description of the Awful Calamity.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29. A special cablegram from London gives day night on the island of Kraokateo. At eter, the Gunung Guntun and other minor its foundations. mountains, until by Monday morning nearly a third of the forty-five craters of Java were in a state of activity.

While these terrible elementary forces were at work on the land the sea became sympathetically boisterous. The air was so surcharged with electricity that at one time fifteen water-spouts were seen. Hundreds of the unfortunate people, unable to escape from their dwellings before they were crushed beneath the mass of falling stones and lava perished. On the top of the Gunung Tengger, a mountain of flame made a scene of terrific grandeur. Fissure after fissure appeared on the mountain's side, and here and there in the valley a yawning chasm opened. The tracts of forests in the northern portion of Kraokateo were soon in a blaze of flame, and immense trees, some of them centuries old, toppled over before the advancing sea of fire like wheat before a gale. As the eruption increased in violence and frequency the disturbance of the waters surrounding the coast became more and more violent. The waves rushed with terrific force up the steep, rocky incline, and meeting the burnsaid the officer, "and hope I may not wit- ing lava cooled and fashioned it into the most eccentric shapes. The receding waters carried away many a fisherman's hut. Along the shore any mostly plains which the sea overwhelmed, reining growing crops of coffee, rice, sugar, indigo or tobacco, and it is probable that not a single crop will be Late Sunday afternoon and in the evening

> the volume of the disturbances suddenly increased and the island seemed to be about to be completely buried in a mass of fire and sulphurous ashes. At the same time the enormous waves began to burst with greater force upon the shores, coming in ome places far up into the interior. Great hasms opened in the earth and threatened to engulf a large proportion of the island's people and buildings. About midnight the most frightful scene of the whole disturbances took place. Suddenly an enormous luminous cloud, similar to that which was seen over the Gunung Guntur, but much greater in extent, formed over the Kandaga range of mountains, which skirt the south coast of the island. This cloud gradually increased in size until it formed a canopy of lurid red and whitish gray over a wide extent of territory. During this time the eruptions increased, and streams of the mountain into the valleys, sweeping everything before them. Here and there a stream of lava would enter an arm of the sea or come in contact with the waters of a river. Then the nearest incandescent lava as it protruded from the great stream would suddenly produce boiling heat and rapid vaporization. But the superfine consolidation that almost instantly ensued would prevent any further contact. The fissures that opened in this thin crust as it solidified would emit torrents of vapor extending high into the air and making a tremendous hissing and seething sound, as if a thousand locomotives were simultaneously letting off steam. Here and there in the lava streams were innumerable thin, plate-like crystals of feldspar, arranged in trains, one behind the other, in the direction of the flow of the current, and feldsparic spherolites were rapidly formed in the vitreous matter, resembling those which form in the slag of a glass furnace. One of the most singular freaks of the eruption was the carrying in the midst of molten lava of a bed of solid ice of enormous size, which had been emitted from one of the craters carried along by the current and landed on the extremity of Point St. Nicholas on the northeast corner of the island. This bed of ice was surrounded by a thick envelope of sand and scoriæ, which are such non-conductors of heat that a red-hot stream of lava running over it will not melt the snow. It is supposed this ice had formed the crust

of some vast subterranean lake. About two o'clock Monday morning the great cloud suddenly broke into small sections and quickly vanished. At the same time the most frightful rumblings were heard and the columns of fire and smoke on the southeast corner of the island ceased to ascend, while the craters in the other parts of Java seemed to open their flery throats still wider to let out the greatest quantity of rocks, lava, pumice and ashes

ret vomited out. The hissing of the sea became so loud as to be almost deafening, and the waves

rushed upon the shores to an unprecedented height. When daylight came it was seen that an enormous tract of land had disappeared, extending from Point Capucin on the south, to Negery Pafsoerrang on the north, and west to a low point, covering an extent of territory fifty miles square. In this were situated the villages of Negery and Negery Babawang. Of the people inhabiting these places and the natives scattered sparsely through the forests and on the plains, none escaped a frightful death. This section of the island was not so densely populated as the other portions, and the loss of life was comparatively small, although it must have aggregated fully 1,500 souls. The entire Kandang range of mountains, extending along the coast in a semi-circle for about sixty-five miles, had one out of sight. The waters of Welcome Bay, the Sunda Straits and Pepper Bay on the east and of the Indian Ocean on the south had rushed in and formed a great sea of turbulent waters. Here and there the peak of a high crater was exposed for a moment by the receding of a great wave and occasionally a puff of brownish gray smoke or a slight shower of rocks showed that the volcanoes still continued in active subterraneous eruption. The debris of the submerged and destroyed buildings was tossed hither and thither over the inhabitated land where all

was now a waste of water. The aggregate loss of life from the various elements of the terriple disturbances must be fully 75,000, but the number of those who perished can of course never be

approximated. A violent shock occurred in the Island of Sumatra Monday forenoon, and it was feared other violent disturbances might follow. Middle Island, ten miles off the Javanese coast, and half way between the extreme points of Java and Sumatra, was almost wholly engulfed in these. The small Island of Singkel, probably only originally John Moran is reported by the police as a cave blown up by an eruptive paroxysm,

> The town of Tanerang, within twentyfive miles of the city of Batavia, was swept away by the lava streams and fully half the people, mostly Javanese, numbering about 1,800, perished.

At Speelwyke, near Point Saicis, the red hot rocks set fire to the houses and swept away all the thickly settled portion of the town. About ten bazaars belonging to Europeans were destroyed. The loss of property is very large, but no lives are known to have been lost. The river Jacatra, on the banks of which Batavia is situated, step from the deck to the fenders above. flowed down through Tygers street and joined the waters of the river Ellerades, swelling that stream to such an extent as to rise high on the Castor battlements.

Tijelenking was almost totally destroyed, and a large number of lives were lost. The town of Fagget was severely sharen and few buildings were left standing.

STORMY TIMES.

Disastrous Storm on the Atlantic-Fearful Consequences to the Fishing Fleet off the Banks of Newfoundland-Great Destruction of Property Along the New Jersey

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 31. Late intelligence of the effects of Wednesthe details of the volcanic eruptions in day night's storm around the coast of Nova Java. The first eruptions were on Satur- Scotia shows the damage to shipping is quite extensive. Ten schooners were driven noon on Sunday the Maha Meru Mountain | ashore, some completely wrecked and othbegan to belch forth fire and lava, and the ers badly damaged. The fury of the gale eruption soon spread to the Gunung Teng. | was terrific. The tower of the new Cathoger, the crater of which is the largest in lic Church at Cape Breton was carried away. the world, being nearly four miles in diam- and a large wooden building moved from

The East Anglia arrived for coal; she had one or two of her plates started and was strained a little by Wednesday night's gale. The schooner Fannie B., from Cow Bay, Cape Breton, via Gabarus, reports having her deck-load of fish carried away during the storm. The schooner Vesta from Labrador had to run thirty miles before the gale, and her mainsail was carried away: The schooner Amos B. was driven ashore.

The schooner Mary is a total wreck at Manadiere. The schooner Stetter is driven ashore at Arichat and bilged. The schooner Alice L. M. Crondis is reported ashore at Margatee, Cape Breton. The schooner Mary E. Banks is ashore at Landoise. The Foaming Billow is ashore at Sheet Harbor, but will likely be got off. The schooner Queen of the Fleet, from Labrador, bound to Lunenburg, is reported ashore at Englishtown, Cape Breton. The schooner J. B. Delliven went ashore at Scatlesie Island, Breton, but will probabe got off. The brigantine Annie Jamaica, for Montreal, forty-four days out, is reported at Sidney, Cape Breton, in a leaky condition. The steamer Bryn Glass, Pensacola for Barrow, arrived to-day for coal, and reports that she felt the storm very severely from five o'clock Wednesday evening to daylight the following morning. The wind blew with terrific force, and while the engines were at full speed to try to keep the ship up to the wind, the feed pipe of one of the boilers burst, and the steam had to be shut off. With the assistance of sails she was kept up to the wind till the engines were got to work again with the use of one boiler. She bore up for this port. The accident to the boiler will not detain the steamer here. A telegram from Cowboy, Cape Breton, reports the gale fearful there. The American brig Atlas and schooners Edward Johnson and Volunteer were driven ashore and all except the Edward Johnson probably total wrecks. The Volunteer, which was laden with coal, had the bottom knocked out. The schooner Ripple with two hundred quintals of fish sank in her dock. Other smaller crafts were wrecked, but no lives

THE STORM ON THE GRAND BANKS. St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 31.

From the arrivals the past twenty-four nours from Grand Banks intelligence of an alarming disaster to the fishing fleet has been received. The most reliable and definite news comes from the Gloucester schooner Wachusett. She was anchored of lava poured incessantly down the sides | about twenty miles southeast of the Virginus. She narrowly escaped the fury of the storm and made for land. While coming in she passed through a vast amount of wreckage indicating destructive work of the gale. The storm arose from eastward, shortly after sunrise Sunday last. A heavy sea rapidly piled up and became confused and choppy by the wind veering to the northeast. For thirty miles of the schooner's course wreckage was encountered on every side. Many dories were seen bottom up and oars, fish boards and other material in large quantities were passed from time to time. One French fishing brig alone lost four dories with all hands. The vessel's decks were swept, cables parted and anchors lost. A general estimate based upon he best information at present obtainable puts the loss of life at from sixty to beighty souls, while the damage to the Seet is incalculable. At the time the gale sprang up there were, it is assumed, 2,000 dories away at their trawls, and it will be fortunate if the extent of the disaster to the great bank fleet is circumscribed with-

EFFECTS OF THE STORM ON THE ATLANTIC

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 31. Thousands of people visited the Sands this morning to gaze on the scene of destruction caused by yesterday's high tides. The damages yet cannot be fully estimated, but will amount to over \$263,000. Last even ug the remnants of the dilapidated pier opposite the excursion houses were carried away. The heavy surf forced the water half-way up Pacific Avenue. The broad walk from the ocean pier at Kentucky Avenue and North Carolina Avenue is gone. The beach front is one mass of debris, bath-houses, restaurants, photograph galleries, cigar stores and all business places in the central portion of the city have been carried away altogether, or much damaged. From North Carolina to Tennessee Avenues about twenty feet of the beach front is entirely washed away. There is nothing to hold up the buildings still standing, but the mass of debris which was forced under them and which broke off the posts supporting the structure. The ocean pier received a terrible straining, but it did not give way. Twenty-five sections, sixteen feet in length, of board wall, three bath-houses and a large number of electric light poles were dashed against the pier at one time. The railroad to South Atlantic City was so badly damaged that no trains are running to-day. Large forces of men

are engaged in repairing the places not de-

molished and removing the debris from

the beach.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 31. One hundred thousand dollars will not epair the great damage done to railroad and private property by the tidal waves of vesterday and today. Sandy Hook, which was yesterday a peninsula, is today an island. The most reliable estimate made of the damage to the property of the New Jersey Southern Railway is \$60,000. The great buikhead that was built by the railroad last spring just north of the Highlands, at Navesink Station, and which cost \$50,000, is almost a complete wreck. The tracks of the railroad run along on a narrow strip of sand from Sandy Hook Cedars to Sea Bright, separating the Atlantic Ocean from Shewsbury River. At the Highlands the ocean has driven through this barrier, and river and ocean intermingle. For miles between a distance one mile north of the Highlands and as far north as Sea Bright the New Jersey Southern road-bed has been washed out in spots, while in other places the tide has piled the sand of the beach in pyramids from three to four feet high upon the track. Along the beach from Sea Bright and Monmouth Beach to Ocean Grove the tidal waves have lashed the sea front, crumbling away yards of valuable green swarded bluff. At Berkley, the next summer resort, near Baynead, twenty miles below Long Branch, there is a heavy washout, stopping all travel on the Long Branch & Philadelphia Railroad.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31. The unusually high tide which has been running for the past two days continued yesterday. In the evening the cellars along West and South streets were filled with water, and in many cases it ran within half a foot of the ground floor. At the ferry slips the deck rails of boats were sevthe dock, so that a passenger could easily step from the deck to the fenders above. The cause of this high tide is mainly from the stiff northeast wind which has been blowing in from the ocean for the past forty-eight hours, and partly from the moon, which is changing. It is expected that the tide will run lower to-day, and in the meantime pumps are in demand among the residents along the river front. The tide was the highest of the season at Rockaway.